and he continued his work without joining any ministers' meeting. He cared nothing for discussions of theologic questions, considering the time so employed to be wasted, and that he, as a busy man, had no hours for discussions of that character. Soon after his coming to this city he visited the book house of the Bowen-Merrill Company. The late Mr. Clark, who was then in the firm and one of the best informed book men ever in the country. when introduced to the new pastor, asked him if he would not like to look at some rare theological works. "No," replied Mr. McCulloch, simply. "I never read them." At one time critics started the cry that he was making a large amount of money ont of the Charity Organization Society. They had made up their minds that he was too large a figure in the community and would have to go down. Mr. McCulloch pursued the even tenor of his way. Every one interested in the work was kept indollar, and the book-keeping was thorcould understand. During his entire term of service he never received a single cent from the Charity Organization Society nor from the city of Indianapolis. He abolished the tramp nuisance and the street beggar. He organized the city charities with such thoroughness and efficiency that to-day Indianapolis is considered the banner city in this regard. His religion was the broadest type. He fraternized with all who were willing to work for the good of their fellow-man, and he not only brought together persons of every Protestant denomination, but added thereto Catholic, Hebrew and tree-thinker. His congregation was made up of what he called the "Church of the Divine Fragments," as people of every belief and of no belief-seekers for the light-sat under his ministrations. He made it the easiest matter possible to become a member of Plymouth. There was no examination as to

creed; they were taken in as seekers for the better way and without any catechism or other dogmatic guide-book. In the records of the charity organization there may be seen comprised in two dozen modest lines the briefest index, not of all, but of a part of the great things set on foot in this city by Mr. McCulloch in a term of eleven years. The items read as

1-79-Charity work organized. 1881-Care of children assumed by Children's Aid Society; beginning of the free kindergarten work. 1882-Question of State care of children

1882-Flower Mission Training School for Nurses organized; county work-house estab-1885--Free baths established; district nurses sent out by Flower Mission.

1887-Dime Savings and Loan Associa-888-Board of State Charities organized. 1889-Board of Children's Gardians estab-

1800-Summer Mission for Sick Children. To this might be added several others, among which is the Friendly Inn, which did good work at the time when it was most needed. He gave his aid to every good thing. One of the best of the undertakings that had his help was the historical lecture course to children of the public schools, which Was set on foot by Miss Charity Dye and Miss Mary Nicholson.

The Plymouth lecture course, started by five gentlemen of that congregation, with his encouragement and advice, has had eight years of commendable success. This is a course of popular lectures, five lectures for \$1, and usually two courses of lectures each winter. Previous to the inauguration of this enterprise 50 cents had been the minimum price for each lecture, but the new price again put lectures in favor and brought people to hear them. At the beginning of each season from 900 to 1,200 course tickets were sold, and this made the course pay for itself and something over. After that single tickets sold at 25 cents, or oftener at 50 cents, while extra attractions like Joseph Parker, the great English divine, Amelia B. Edwards, Max O'Rell, Justin McCarthy. Beecher and many others brought \$1. These lecture courses have included the most popular lecturers of the country. The money made by these lectures has gone into the church fund, and the earnings have been from \$350 to \$500 a year. The object was not primarily to make money (and much less has been made than might have been). but to give the best thought of the country at such a price that people could receive it. The rentals of the church have run from \$1,400 to \$1,800. The charge for the audience-room for leatures was always duly entered up at \$35 a night. Besides this the other rooms in the building brought fair rentals. The business management of all the various enterprises connected with the church is admirable. Each one has had to stand on its own feet, with debit and credit sides in the ledger, every outlay and every income rigorously

IN THE WORK OF CHARITY. Some of His Co-Laborers Tell of His Wonderful Energy and Unselfishness. Mrs. Kate F. Parker has been connected with the charity work organized by Mr. McCulloch since the beginning. "The first thing that called his attention to the necessity for this work," said Mrs. Parker. "came in a personal experience with a family that was a victim of the kind of giving that we have since done so much to discourage and discontinue. This was a family in which self-respect and independence had been utterly broken down. He visited the family and found everything as miserable as it could possibly be. His sympathies were aroused. He made a strong effort among his church people and friends to supply their needs. He gathered a quantity of things and took them to this family. In a little while he found that most of these donations had been sold or traded away by the family he had sought to help-not by any means unusual thing with such people. He went to the township trustee and learned their past history and their character. He became interested in the subject and began to study about the matter. This was some time in 1879, about the time the charity organization movement began in Buffalo. In the winter of 1879 Rev. S. H. Garteen, of Buffalo, through the instrumentality of Mr. McCulloch, was invited to come to this city and deliver an address on 'Methods for the Organization of Relief.' On Dec. 12, 1879, Mr. McCulloch had completed arrangements for the organization of a relief system here. Books were opened on March 1, 1880, and on March 3 of that year the first regular meeting of the new organization was held. It started with less than \$300 in money, contributed by citizens who saw the wisdom of his plans. On our record books are the names of cases investigated by our system of visiting-over six thousand families. Applications have decreased year after year, and this is due to nothing else so much as to the Dime Savings Association tounded by Mr. McCulloch. A general and wonderful uplift has come to the poor through contact with the agents of this association, who are continually visiting among them. All this work has been o great value to the township trustee and has resulted in saving many thousands of dollars to the tax-payers of the township. These agents are Mrs. A. M. Tilson, Miss S. K. Rober, Miss Belle S. Ford and Miss Fannie M. Parker. The Dime Savings and Loan Association was organized in April, 1887. The first week there were nineteen stockholders, of whom about twelve were persons who merely went in to give their names and influence to the scheme as sustaining members. The deposits now amount to over \$100 s week, \$30,000 a year, and are increasing from week to week. The thought in the inception of the plan was that the poor would be taught habits of saving, learn the purchasing power of money, and by laying up something in warm weather, have a surelus when winter came with which to purchase supplies in quantity instead of the ten cents' worth. The thought has been fully realized in the result.

"As to the Charity Organization and Benevolent Society the subscriptions paid in amount annually to an average of \$6,000. The matter of collecting this has been in the hands of committees. Mr. McCulloch has directed the work, and until within the past two years, has himself personally collected a great deal of the money.'

ANOTHER CO-WORKER TALKS. From James Smith, who has been secretary of the Charity Organization Society since December, 1889, much has been gathered concerning Mr. McCulloch, with whom he was in almost daily contact. Mr. Smith 18 also secretary of Plymouth Institute and a member of Plymouth Church. "Before I became secretary of the Charity Organization," said Mr. Smith, "the duties of secretary were practically discharged by Mr. very little, was the Andover Review.

executive committe. The work, however, grew, and his health failed so that it became necessary for him to have a paid assistant who could give his entire time to the work. I relieved him entirely of the clerical details connected with these charities. The list is a remarkable one, and while we have the circle of all the chanties, there are really only five that are directly connected with this office. These are the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, the Board of Children's Guardians, the Dime Savings and Loan Association, the Summer Mission for Sick Children and the Charity Organization Society. The duties of this office do not entail so much correspondence as visiting and clerical work. The work here is thoroughly systematized, all arranged by Mr. McCulloch, who was a master of detail.

"I welve years ago the managers of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society met. They were thinking of disbanding the formed of all the expenditures to the last | organization, when Mr. McCulloch made some suggestions as to its opportunities for ough, systematic and so plain that any one | future usefulness. The force of his remarks was at once recognized, and on motion of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Mr. McCulloch was chosen president, and the Benevolent Society lived on. Mr. McCulloch has continued its president ever since. I have known him for the past eight years, intimately for the past four. When his health failed him so that it was necessary he should have paid assistants in with the fact that I had business experience, induced him to offer me, with the consent of the executive committee, the position I hold. All this time my relations with him have been close and pleasant.

"I never knew any one with such a grasp of detail work. As an instance would mention the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction held in this city in May last. Two days after he had been chosen at Baltimore president of the conference, we took a drive together through one of the parks of that city. He then told me that within twenty-four hours of his appointment he had thought out the entire plan for the eight days' conference to be held here. As a matter of fact, these plans were carried ont with only such alterations as were brought about by the incidents of time. The work of arranging for the conference was going on for a whole year, entailing a great amount of correspondence with persons in all the principal cities and States of this country. and with every man of reputation in the work in Europe. Every paper that was read at the conference had previously been | living, believing that when that was acsubmitted to him for review, alteration | complished the remedy against the degradasubmitted to him for review, alteration complished the remedy against the degrada- came and disputed possession with the and amendment. In many cases these tion of drink would be measurably mound-builders, and drove them out, and papers were entirely re-written at his suggestion, and nearly all of them were reduced in length. Added to this he made a careful synopsis of each paper for the Associated Press. This last remarkable niece of work was all done with his own hand and without any assistance. Of course in the local work of the conference the burden was largely borne by Hugh H. Hanna and others whom he had been able to enlist. It is not saying more than the bare truth to say of the conference that the work and the success attending its sessions were almost entirely Mr. McCulloch's.

"In illustration of his ability in devising means to meet a want I would mention his inauguration of the Summer Mission for Sick Children. Many will remember that he addressed a letter to the daily papers calling attention to the number of deaths occuring from cholera infantum during the heated term of 1890, and suggesting that steps be taken to establish a fresh-air station. The response to this was prompt and adequate, and resulted in saving the lives of a large number of young children.

HIS FAVORITE CHARITY. "In charity work Mr. McCuiloch was proudest of the Dime Loan and Savings Association, because it carried out his idea of building people up to be self-reliant and therefore self-respecting. He felt that if the poor and dependent could only get ahead one dollar that would be a long step toward their future advancement. As a matter of fact that association has more than justified his highest anticipations, as it has had a natural growth that has been wonderful. The people to be benefited by it have taken hold of it almost with enthusiasm. The four lady collectors we have making daily visits among these people never solicit any one to become a member of the association, whatever soliciting is done being done by members of the as-"The forming of a Board of Children's

Guardians he recognized as a forward step

for enlightened Christiantty—the care of

helpless little ones. He held it as a sacred

principle that these children should have a chance in life, and that without such a board they could not have that chance. "The only church work with which I ave been connected is that of Plymouth Institute, for which I have been secretary for three years. It is, in effect, just what Mr. McCuiloch was pleased to call it, 'A school for busy people.' Its various classes are of a high order and designed to strengthen, aid and help those whose opportunities were not of the best. Within the past two years, however, a change has taken place in the nature of the work. The elementary classes, through various circumstances. have gradually been abandoned, and the institute recognized the demand for culture by teaching in some of the higher branches, chiefly literary studies. Classes were formed for the study of Homer, Dante, Browning, Lowell, Emerson, Hawthorne, Carlyle, civil government and social science. The planning was almost entirely Mr. McCulloch's; the detail work fell upon me, and the teaching upon such able and earnest workers as Mary E. Nicholson, Charity Dye. W. P. Fishback, Professor Roberts, G. W. Hufford and Alex. Johnson, de received more encouragement and assistance in the work of Plymouth Institute than in any other department of church criticism that the work of Plymouth Church largely devolved upon its pastor. There were various reasons for this for which the church membership could scarcely be held responsible. Mr. McCulloch, who seldom, if ever, spoke of his ailments, was for several years supposed to enjoy a great measure of health and to be able to do a large amount of work without calling on the assistance of others. So he was just allowed to do it. He was happily situated in this respect, for the members of the church were never jealous of his zeal, and never caused him an auxiety or worry because of his undertakings. There are, doubtless, many churches where a pastor would find the majority of the membership in the way should be undertake to do a little of what has been done by Mr. McCulloch. Here there has been no one to ob-

"I never knew a more spiritual-minded man than Oscar C. McCulloch. A great many people in this community may question this, as his great practicality was ever at the front. But he brought everything in literature, politics, science and art to the one test, 'What will be the effect and bearing upon the spiritual life! His common criticism on any person, teacher or lecturer who might be under discussion was found in his question, 'has he the spiritual touch?' Some of his estimates on this score I have not thought altogether just, but I always believed him honest in his expression of them.

"Speaking of the amount of work he did personally, I would say that no matter how arge his committees might be, and he often had a motive in making them large, he believed in confining the actual work to a few persons. This often resolved itself into a committee of one, and Mr. McCulloch was that one. When a difference of opinion would arise as to methods he would usually refer to that saying of Sim Coy's: 'The fewer people you have in these politics the better.' He thought the objection of that distinguished man contained a large amount of practical wisdom.

THINGS HE LIKED BEST. "He had several weaknesses and one was a fondness for fine printing. He was an

artist in typography, and was exceedingly critical. Some of the conference work was reset three times before it appeared to his liking. The last thing printed under his superintendence was the programme for the flower Sunday service in June last. This was a beautiful four-page leaflet in the highest style of the printer's art, both as to paper and types. I remember when these leadlets were delivered at the church. He liked to jest with me on account of my Scotch nativity, and bringing several of them to my desk he remarked, with a broad Scotch accent, 'James, I do like a bit of

gude printing." "He was a voluminous reader. For works of abstract philosophy, logic and theology he had no manner of use. The only theological literature he ever read, and that McCulloch, who was chairman of the sometimes fancted he was more interested

in the social and literary questions discussed in that magazine than in its theology. For all questions of economics, particularly industrial questions, he had the keenest interest. He was a close student of the industrial revolution in England, and followed, with greatest interest, industrial agitation in this country. He read everything that was written by Mat-thew Arnold, John Morley, Fredrick Robinson and Herbert Spencer. He had great admiration for James Russell Lowell. The excellent showing of current literature on the table of the reading-room of Plymouth Building was his selection. It was there largely for his own use, and he made a generous use of it. He read closely the three English magazines, the Contemporary, Fortnightly and Nineteenth Century. Articles in these which related to history, morals, poetry or science, as they touched on life, usually found their way into his Sunday discourses.

"Until within a year, when he seemed to begin to doubt his ability to command a full and free expression of his thoughts, he rarely wrote out a sermon, a mere outline of the heads of subjects being all that was necessary, the occasion furnishing him the proper words to express the thought. Up to that time I do not think within the years he has been in Indianapolis this city has furnished a clearer, readier or more forceful extemporaneous speaker upon any subject he cared to talk upon, and his the work, he was exceedingly anxious to range of subjects was larger than that of obtain those who would be in thorough any man who has ever occupied an Indiansympathy with his methods. That, along | apolis pulpit. He had a large fund of stories, and always all the new ones, and he had a capital way of telling them.

IN THE STATE BOARD.

He Was Never Interested in Politics but Made

This Work Thoroughly Non-Partisan. Mr. McCulloch apparently took no in terest in politics except in a general way. He was a free-trader and therefore classed as a Democrat. It was upon this assumption he was appointed as one of the three Democratic members of the Board of State Charities. He was never known to talk politics as a partisan at any time. In local affairs he was never heard denouncing the liquor trade nor the liquor-dealer. He recognized the evil that the traffic occasioned in the community but assumed that evil to be for the most part an effect rather than a cause of poverty. He labored diligently to lift men to a higher standard of secured. He worked with the thought that parents, the individual and the community were to be bettered through the children, and made little waste of time by working with those who were measurably past cure. His philanthropy was of the kindliest, most wholesome and practical kind. He went about doing good, and bis deeds were unaccompanied by tracts or lectures. He brought to the support of the numerous charities with which he was connected a great number of men of means whose aid could have been secured by no other minister in the city.

The Indiana Board of State Charities was his creation. He began attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction about twelve years ago. This organization has been mainly carried on by the boards of charities of the various States. He began to look about to see what could be done to organize a State board in Indiana. A little more than three years ago he secured Dr. Byers, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Charities, to come here and talk upon the work accomplished in that State through its board, and show the necessity for a similar work in Indiana. During the legislative session of 1889 Mr. Mc-Culloch and Senator Barrett, of Fort Wayne, had a number of talks upon the matter, and the Senator introduced a bill copied after the Ohio law, but with some changes suggested by Mr. McCulloch. There had been considerable criticism of the management of the State benevolent and punitory institutions, and the time had come for the establishment of such a board. Mr. McCulloch wrote the bill which became a law Feb. 20, 1889. As before mentioned, he was made a member of the board, and from the time of its establishment has been the mainspring of all it has done. The secretary, Alexander Johnson, who has had large experience in the work, was appointed on Mr. McCulloch's recommendation.

No Mortgage on the House. Mr. McCulloch was twice married. By his first marriage there were two sons, Carl and David, who are living at the home on North Pennsylvania street. His second marriage was with Miss Alice Barteau, of Appleton, Wis., who survives him. The children of this marriage are three daughters, Agnes, Margnerite, and Ruth. Mr. McCulloch carried a small life insurance. The residence up to the time of his illness was mortgaged for about \$2,000. This mortgage gave Mr. McCulloch much distress during the first weeks of his sickness, and this fact coming to the knowledge of a number of his friends they quietly raised the money and paid it

CARPENTERS' BALL,

Union No. 60 Indulges in a Good Time-New Banner Dedicated.

Carpenters' Union, No. 60, gave the fourth annual balt last night at Mozart Hall, in which a large number of guests participated. The feature of the occasion was the house, and the convention met in this dedication of a new banner. It is of large | building. This court-house is still in good size, of a fine quality of scarlet silk and very heavy in texture. The edges are fringed in gold. On one side is the work. It was for a long time a matter of | trade emblem of the carpenters, two pairs of compasses and rule. This also bears the inscription: "Labor Omina Vincit." On the other side are chasped hands on an escutcheon of bolting-cloth silk, surrounded by an oakleaf wreath. The inscription is a German complet in rhyme, which, translated, means "Friend to the Truth, Opposed to Un-

The inscriptions, emblems and other markings are all finely embroidered in gold silk. The flag is the handiwork of Miss Lena Fuldner, of Milwaukee, and cost \$195. This includes a silk sash for the colorbearer in red, white and blue. The money was raised by subscription. The presentation speech was made by Nicholas Kerz. He related the facts in the history of the union, which was organized Nov. 19 1887. He adverted briefly to the meaning of the inscribed mottoes, and expressed the hope that truth may ever be the guiding spirit of the union. The response was made by Michael Clemens, president of the

Dr. Woodburn's Lecture, Dr. Woodburn, of the State University, will deliver the sixth of the university extension lectures in the American political history course, at the Propyleum, this evening. Taking for his subject "The Financial Measures of Hamilton," he will consider the following topics: The organization of the new government; the fiscal schemes of Hamilton by which our public credit was established; Hamilton's public policy, and the theory of constitutional interpretation by which he hoped to see established a strong national government.

Saved the Boy's Life, Sanitary Officer Tim Connor saved the life of a boy about seven years of age yesterday afternoon on College avenue, near Seventh street. The little fellow was rolling a hoop on the street, and was so interested in the pastime that he failed to notice the near approach of an electric car or to heed the clanging of the gong. When the car was within four feet of the boy officer Connor sprang into the street

and rescued him. The boy's name could A Painful Injury. About 6 o'clock last evening Charles Doughitt, a lad fourteen years old, was run over by an electric car in North Indianapolis, and one of his feet was partly cut off and otherwise mangled in a very painful manner. The lad sells the evening papers and was traversing his coute when the accident occurred. His toes were cut off clean, and his foot and ankle were badiy mashed, necessitating amputation.

DIAMOND Bracelets, new styles, at Marcy's. LOOK at Marcy's lovely holiday stock.

INDIANA'S BIRTHDAY.

Its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary-Organization of Territorial and State Governments.

On the 11th day of December, 1816, the President of the United States approved a joint resolution of Congress admitting Indiana into the Union. The State has increased so rapidly in population and wealth that it is with some difficulty the citizen of the present day can fully realize that, seventy-five years ago, much the larger part of the territory of the State was unoccupied, and was the home of a hostile race. The birthday of Indiana should be appropriately celebrated by reviewing the history of the events which gave the inhabitants of the State such a goodly heritage. This history is intensely interesting, and unfortunately has not received that attention from the historians that its importance demanded. It is only during the last few years that public attention has been called to this neglect, and there is now beginning to be an eagerness manifested on the part of the people of the State to know more of its early history. The territory comprised within the bor-

ders of Indiana was at one time the favorite abode of the mound-builders and afterwards of the red man. Nature made it a beautiful land, and both of these races were strongly attached to it. They each refused to surrender it without a struggle. Perhaps they more fully appreciated its natural beauties than do a majority of its present inhabitants. The beautiful hills in the southern part of the State, the grand prairies in the north, and the crystal streame in all sections of the Territory had charms for the mound-builders and the Indians which made them reluctant to surrender their hold upon them. They could have adopted the beautiful description of the land which our own poet-Mrs. Sarah Boiton-has given us in her poem-"lndiana"-in which she says:

The winds of heaven never fanned, The circling sunlight never spanned, The borders of a better land

Than our own Indiana. No history of Indiana is complete without some reference to the works of the mound-builders, which are found in all parts of the State. But the beautiful land was not destined to remain the permanent home of this race. The Indian then in turn gave way to the white man. Perhaps no part of the earth's surface has been the scene of so many fierce struggles for its possession as that now embraced within the borders of Indiana. While the Indian was still in possession under claim of ownership, England and France contended for it. The French and Indian war settled this claim of ownership, and determined the kind of civilization that should prevail within its borders. Afterwards, in 1778-9, it was the scene of another struggle for possession, and, fortunately the expedition of George Rogers Clark captured it from the British. This is one of the most interesting events in the history of the country, and has been almost entirely neglected by historians. Certainly every citizen of Indiana should be familiar with it. The final struggle for its possession was made at Tippecanoe. It would seem that Providence directed all these struggles, and preserved the beautiful land for the homes of a hardy, industrious, intelligent, moral and Christian people. After these conquests the foundations of society and civil government were laid by good and wise men, who "builded better than they knew." The first organic law-the ordinance of 1787-is rich in wise provisions for the government of the new race that occupied the land. For more than a hundred years this great charter has commanded admiration, and the

join in praising it. Indiana Territory was organized in 1800 and the people were again fortunate in the selection of the men who were to control its government. The wisdom and courage of the first territorial Governor, Gen. William H. Harrison, in dealing with the Indians become more apparent as the history of that day is closely studied. But, above all, the Territory was fortunate in the character of the men who came to subdue the forests and make their homes in its borders. No selfish or sordid motives actuated them. Their favorite place of resort after the labors of the day was the family hearthstone. The early settlers of Indiana were home-builders. The occupants of the cabins possessed the highest traits of nobility. They were the men who founded our institutious on education, morality and religion. Their influence has come down to the present day. They builded monuments to themselves of good laws, which are more enduring than those of brass or marble.

The territorial period continued until

1816. In December, 1815, the white popula-

passing years but add to the number who

tion had reached 63,897. There were then only thirteen counties, viz: Wayne, Frankin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Washington, Harrison, Knox, Gibson, Posey, Warrick and Perry. By the terms of the ordinance creating the Territory it was provided that when the population reached sixty thousand it was to be admitted into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States. In April, 1816, the President approved a bill which authorized the election of members of a convention to form a constitution. Members were elected in May, and on the 10th of June, 1816, met at the town of Corydon, which was then the territorial capital. Harrison county had built a stone courtpreservation. It has been designated as the first capital building of the State, but as a matter of fact it never belonged to the State. The Legislature met in it until 1825, when the capital was removed to Indianapolis. The convention completed its work in twenty days. The Constitution made in this short time remained the organic law of the State until it was superseded by the present Constitution in 1851. Mr. Dillon, in his History of Indiana, truly says of the first Constitution that "in the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates which were designed to protect the rights of the people, collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the Constitution which was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time." The young bride, Indiana, had no cause to be ashamed of her bridal robe when she

went forth to wed Uncle Sam. From that day to this she has increased in power, wealth and beauty, and to-day should command the admiration and love of all her loyal sons and daughters. LEWIS JORDAN.

THE PRISON SOUTH.

Warden's Report Shows that It Costs the State Nothing-Number of Escapes.

Warden James B. Patten, of the Indiana Prison South, submitted his annual report to the Governor yesterday. The report is very full, covering all the points of detail in connection with the penitentiary. The number of convicts the past year has been somewhat larger than that of the previous year, the daily average of 1890 being 509, and for 1891 502. The cost of maintaining this additional twenty-three convicts was about \$2,800. A summary of the report shows that the number received during the year was 311; number escaped, four; number discharged and died, 275, being an increase of thirty-six. Since 1822 to date, sixty-nine years, there have been 201 escapes, being an average of a little over four a year. During the past five years the escapes numbered eighteen, or one convict out of every 154 inmates. Twelve of these were on parole and six effected an escape from the prison. Of the eight deaths during the year six of them were from chronic

The cost of maintenance and repairs has been a trifle in excess of last year, due necessarily to some very much needed changes in the prison and to the increased number of convicts. Warden Patten also says that the average cost of prisoners was higher. This year the cost of each inmate per day 84.6, while last year it was only 88.26. This is for everthing. The receipts derived from

etc., were \$74,764.88, thus leaving \$180.12 on the credit side of the prison's ledger and making the prison self-sustaining to that extent. The prison has in its safe \$2,805.59, to the credit of the convicts and convict fund. The sum of \$4,000 was expended by Warden Patten for the securing of a right of way for a private sewer from the prison to the Ohio river. This amount was taken from the balance of \$85,000 general appropriation, as authorized by the last Legislature by special act. A balance of \$6,005 remains in the appropriation. This drain is a trifle more than four-tifths of a mile in length and is two feet in diameter. The convicts

did all the work. The trustees also submit a brief report with that of the warden, and P. J. Cullop, the moral instructor, likewise has a brief statement of his work. The night school is doing good work, and the prisoners seem to take a live interest in the work, there being 138 pupils in attendance. The directors are W. B. McDonald, R. E. Slater, and Floyd Parks.

INQUIRIES FROM DENVER.

Her Mayor Wants to Know How Our Streets Are Cleaned-Brick Pavements,

City Engineer Mansfield is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Platt Rogers, Mayor of Denver. Col., making inquiries about Indianapolis's system of street - cleaning. Among other things, he says that, with the paving of the streets in the Rocky Mountain city it is found necessary to make provision for street-cleaning. He further says: "In the retail districts we are laying asphalt; in the wholesale districts stone, and in the residence districts it is probable that macadam will be used. Of course we the usual amount of for cable and electric cars laid on the paved streets. The roadways of our streets vary in width from forty to sixty feet. With these conditions presented we desire to obtain from our sister cities a statement by those in charge of street-cleaning of the method and appliances used by them and of the means whereby the best results can be obtained. Appended to this letter is a long list of

cleaning, which Mr. Mansfield is asked to Brick Pavements Completed, This evening the Minnehaha Granite Company will complete the prick pavement on South Meridian street between Palmer street and the Belt road. This will be the only section of South Meridian street that will be completed this year, as the city engineer has issued an order against the further laying of concrete. The College-avenue pavement will also be completed this evening as far north as

questions about the methods used in street-

Bruce street. This will leave two squares to lay over until next spring. The final estimates of these sections will be presented to the board Monday for approval. Want Broadway Opened.

Three separate petitions have been filed

with the Board of Public Works for the

opening of Broadway, from St. Clair street

to Massachusetts avenue. The board has

not yet decided what it will do.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY. Mrs. T. A. Lewis and daughter Katharine have returned from Europe, where they

have been for the past year. Mrs. E. J. Harvey, of Madison, is here to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. I. W. Woollen, on North New Jersey street. Mr. Demarchus Brown read a paper at the Portfolio Club, last night, on "The Presentation of an Aucient Greek Drama." The pottery exhibit of Rookwood ware made by the Art Association at the Propylæum will close this evening, at 10 o'clock Mrs. F. W. Morrison has invited a few of her young friends to call on her guests, the Misses Harris, of Louisville, Saturday aft-

A rambow fair and entertainment will be given this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, to which the congregation

and friends are invited. Mrs. J. R. Hussey and Miss Mary Hussey gave a very pleasant company last evening, at their home in Woodruff Place, in honor of Miss Elston, of Crawfordsville, and Miss

Sawyer, of Piqua. State Treasurer and Mrs. Albert Gall gave a second elegant dinner last evening at their home on North Meridian street. The city and county officials and their wives were entertained. Between sixty and seventy accepted Mr. and Mrs. Gall's hospitality. Instead of having the auests at one table, as on the preceding evening, small tables were used, and each one was prettily embelished for the occasion, ferns and carnations being chosen.

Among the guests who will spend the holidays here is a young Japanese woman. Miss Urne Tsuda, who will come home with Miss Eliza Adams from Bryn Mawr. Miss Tsuda has been in the college for three years, and is the assistant teacher of biology. She is studying America and the higher education of women with a view to returning to her own country and becoming a teacher. In conjunction with Miss Bacon she wrote "Girls and Women of Japan," which was reviewed by W. D. Howells in Harper's in complimentary terms.

Miss Pinney, of New York, will also be
Miss Adams's guest for the vacation. DR. AND MRS. CLINE'S RECEPTION.

Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Cline, who are pleasantly situated in their new home, on North Meridian street, entertained a large number of their friends last evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock, with a handsome reception. The gnests were welcomed by the host and hostess and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Benton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Johnson, Mr. Benjamin and Miss Margaret Stevenson, assisted in extending the hospitalities. The house was very tastefully decorated. In each of the corners were palms and the mantels were tilled with English crotons, maiden-hair ferns and flowering begonias. In the dining-room was a handsome polished table with art piece and a basket filled with Japanese lilies, Marechal Niel roses and white carnations in the center. Carnations were the favors for the guests. Hart's Orchestra furnished music for the evening, the hours being from 8 to 11 KINDERGARTEN TEA.

The ladies of the fourth section of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society, of which Mrs. F. F. McCrea and Mrs. H. T. Conde are in charge, gave one of their popular teas yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Frank McBride, on North Delaware street. The entertainment was called a National Tea, and the Nation's colors appeared everywhere, and served as curtains, draperies and covers; tissue flags were used as napkine, tiny flags were the section favors, and bits of red, white and blue ribbon were the guests' favors. There was a large attendance. GUMBERTS-HULL.

Erecial to the Indianapolis Journal. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 10.-Mr. August Gumberts, a prominent shoe merchant of this city, and Miss Hattie L. Hull, daughter of David Hull, were married this evening in their new home, which has just been completed and furnished, on North Catherine street. Rev. W. F. Gowdy, of the Presbyterian Church, officiated. The newly-married couple are both prominent society people and very popular. They will go to housekeeping in their new home. Only intimate friends were present. DILKS-HAYMOND.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 10 .- Mr. George Dilks Griffith, who belongs to quite a wealthy Chicago family, and Miss Mattie Haymond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Haymond, of this city, were married last night. They were united according to the custom of the Society of Friends, Rev. Hathaway, of Friends' South A-street Meeting, and Prof. Joseph Moore, of Earlham College, officiating. The newly-wedded couple left for the East.

M'DIVITT-KERRICK. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Paris, Ill., Dec. 10 .- Miss Mary Kerrick. of Ferrell, and Mr. O. L. McDivitt, of Nevins, were married, at 6 o'clock this evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, the earnings of the convicts at labor were ing. at the residence of the bride's parents, \$74,945; the disbursements for repairs, sal- at Ferrell. Elder H. M. Brooks, of this aries, maintenance, discharg convicts, city, officiated. The bride is related to the

Parrishes, of this city and county, and 18 lescribed as a beautiful young woman. The groom is a promising young farmer of this county. A number from this city attended the wedding.

SOMETHING VERY HAND-SOME. What? Gloves, of Course, And Paul Krauss Has 'Em.

The best makes, imported and domestic, in all the popular shades, for gentlemen's wear-for street and full dress. How are you off for shirts? Paul Krauss has a full line of embroidered shirts of the very lat. design. All the novelties in full-dress neckwear. Vests for dress and street wear. In full-dress vests Paul Krauss shows plain and embroidered Marseilles and elegant lines of white silk, plain

STERLING Silver Tea Sets at Marcy's. SPECIAL sale Diamond Goods at Marcy's. LOVELY Wedding Presents at Marcy's.

WINTER RESORT.

Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Ark. Elegant fire-proof stone structure. All modern improvements. Situated in the Ozark mountains of northwest Arkansas. Mild and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, unrivaled medicinal water. Write to manager for descriptive pam-

phlet, rates, etc. KNIVES, Forks and Spoons at Marcy's. THE mammoth stock Jewelry, Watches, Dia-

monds at Marcy's is the attraction for the ladies. GREAT rush for holiday goods at Marcy's. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Hasbeen used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect suc-cess. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoes, whether arising from teething or other cause, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. Twenty-live cents a bottle.

SPECIAL sale Opera-Glasses at Marcy's. GOLD Spectacles and Eye-Glasses at Marcy's.

Look at Marey's before you buy Watches. WINTER's death warrants are neglected coughs and colds. Thousands die at this season simply because they permit these ailments to take their fatal course instead of curing them promptly, as they always might do, with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. MARCY has the best stock in the city.

GREAT sale Gold Watches at Marcy's. STRANGERS are recommended to go to Marcy's.

MCCULLOCH-Oscar C. McCulloch, paster of Plymouth Church, died Thursday, Dec. 10, 1891. Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 p. m. "Who at all times and everywhere gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the sudering, his heart to God."

COSSEL-Miss Emma J., at 4:50 a. m., Dec. 10, 1891, at the residence of her brother in-law, S. B. Corbaley. Funeral from residence, 118 West New York street, Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 p. m. Friends

NOTICE. OTICE-GERMAN IMPORTED CANABIES 174 East Washington, SCHRADER'S. TOTICE-A FINE ART EXHIBIT.

Mr. J. D. Aarons, of London, England, member of the British Society of Artists, will have on exhibition our Art Gallery a collection of water-color paintings his recent productions. The citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend the exhibit, commencing Monday, Dec. 7, and closing Saturday, Dec. 12. B. H. HERMAN & CO.,

No. 64 North Pennsylvania street. Open until 9 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT. A NNOUNCEMENT - GERMAN IMPORTED canaries, 74 East Washington, SCHRADER'S

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS-AGENTS FOR LIVE VA. TED-ONEORTWO ACTIVE, PUSHING engage in the mannfacture of a new and useful article now being put upon the market. Business light, pleasant and profitable, and no competition. Address MANUFACTURER, care of Journal office,

giving name and address. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE WORK. WANTED-TWO COMPETENT MACHINISTS for lathe work. AMERICAN WIRE NAIL CO.,

WANTED-NEAR CITY FROM NINE TO twelve acres of land for heanery business; have good city property to exchange for it, FULLEN. WIDER & OLIVER. VANTED-SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS TO VV merchants by sample; big pay for workers; per-manent situation; chance to build a fine trade. In-close stamp. MODEL MANUFACTUBING CO., South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. OR SALE-GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, AT 20 Virginia avenue. CORSALE-GERMAN IMPORTED CANABLES, 74 East Washington, SCHRADER'S. OR SALE-ART SALE AT MRS. A. E. FER. ry's Studio, 59 and 60 Ingalis Block. Making room for new stock. OR SALE-A CLEAN STOCK, CONSISTING I of clothing, shoes and gents' furnishings, in a live Indiana town, good surrounding country. A bargain. Owner retiring from business. Cash or good notes. Address D., Journal office.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL-TO LOAN-\$1,000. J. R. ROUTH, 1212 North Delaware street. JSAYLES, 75 East Market street. TONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE M MckAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. CIX PERCENT, ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW

M est market rate; privileges for payment before inc. We also buy municipal bonds, THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. FOR RENT. OR RENT-THREE HANDSOME UNFUR No. 276 North New Jersey stre

YOR RENT-FACTORY BUILDING TO RENT. with power; belier and engine for sale, cheap. Wood working machinery for sale at a bargain. 85 East South street. FOR EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE - EIGHTY-ACRE FARM, IM-

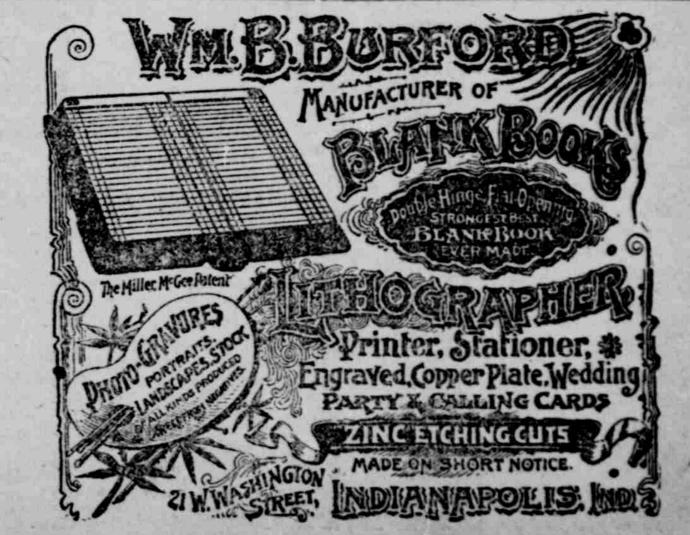
proved; sixteen miles of city, all clear, with notes to exchange for city properly and will assume some incumbrance Call at once on FULLEN-WIDER & OLIVER, No. 2 Iron Block,

YOU W!LL SAVE MONEY, TIME, PAIN, TROUBLE. AND WILL CURE CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM. A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, regis-tered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

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- ASK FOR -Best 5c Cigar in the market.

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Friday and Saturday

300 Boys' Cassimere and all-Wool Cheviot Knee Pants Suits cut from \$5 and \$4 to

We cut the prices on our Youth's Frock Suits - for young men 15 to 19 years of age-right in half. Take your choice of any in the house, fine all-Wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Fancy Worsteds, for

They were made up to sell at \$18, \$15 and \$12.

AMUSEMENTS,

GRAND | TO-NIGHT MR. NAT C.

GOODWIN -"A GOLD MINE." Saturday matinee and evening, "THE NOMINEE."

Prices-25c to \$1. Got seats in advance. ENGLISH'S | TO-NIGHT

One performance only, the great - HOWARD -BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MISS EVA RAY HAMILTON, and forty others, in an entertainment that is full of new and interest-Prices-Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25c; dress circle, 56c; orchestra, 76c; orchestra circle, \$1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE J. CHAS. HARRISON, M. D.,

Specialist, Speaker and Traveler, TWO LECTURES-TO MEN ONLY, Sunday Nights, Dec. 13 and 20, at 8 o'clock.

Magnificent Stereopticon. Illustrations of Anatmy. A grand treat. ADMISSION-FREE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The sale of Reserved Seats for the Three Concerts to be given here by the

Theodore Thomas Orchestra, will begin at the Box-office of ENG-LISH'S OPERA-HOUSE,

TO-MORROW MORNING. And for seats for the first Concert (Wednesday, Dec. 16), on Monday, Dec. PRICES-Season Tickets (Three Concerts), \$2.25; for single Concert, \$1 and

OVIDE MUSIN CONCERT CO., NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Y. M. C. A. HALL.

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